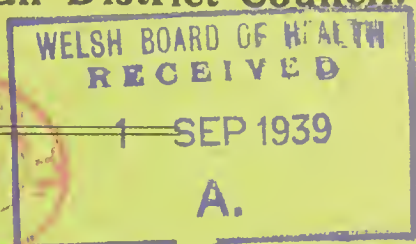


What?

Bedwas & Machen Urban District Council.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

TOGETHER WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1938.

BEDWAS :
WALTER ELLIS, PRINTER,
1939.



BEDWAS & MACHEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



Ward No. 1—MAESYCWMMER Councillor MRS. S. J. GRAHAM, J.P.
(Chairman)

— „ J. H. HARRIS.
— „ JOHN PHILLIPS.
— „ D. I. THOMAS,

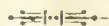
Ward No. 2—BEDWAS — MRS MARGARET WILLIAMS.
— „ W. T. H. CYPHER.
— „ J. HUGHES.
— „ ARTHUR WILLIAMS.

Ward No. 3—TRE-THOMAS „ WM. BOULTON.
— „ HUBERT LUDLOW,
(Vice-Chairman).

— „ H. E. POPE.
— „ T. A. WYATT.

Ward No. 4—MACHEN — A. C. CAGE,
— „ G. D. INKIN.
— „ E. B. JAMES
— „ W. J. POWELL.

List of Officers.



Clerk and Accountant	—	T. L. HARRIS.
Medical Officer of Health	—	CFCIL E. P. DAVIES, L.M.S.S.A.
Surveyor and Engineer	—	H. GIBSON, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Mech.E.
Sanitary Inspector	—	THOMAS JONES, A.R.S.I., F.S.I.A
Rate Collector (Bedwas Parish)		WILLIAM JONES.
Rate Collector (Machen Parish)		T. J. JONES.
Electrical Engineer	—	T. S. THOMAS, A.M.I.E.E.
Treasurers	—	Barclays Bank Ltd., Caerphilly.

COUNCIL OFFICES,
BEDWAS, MON.

AUGUST, 1939.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS,

BEDWAS AND MACHEN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. GRAHAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1938, which has been drawn up on the lines recommended by the Welsh Board of Health, in Circular 1728 (Wales).

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in acres	—	—	—	6,186,338
Population (census 1931)	—	—	—	9,182
Estimated Population (R.G.) for 1938	—	—	—	8,385
Number of inhabited houses (including farms 1921)	—	—	—	1,680
Number of inhabited houses (including farms 1938)	—	—	—	2,085
Rateable Value	—	—	—	£28,512
Sum represented by a penny rate	—	—	—	£105

The population of the area continues to decline and was last year 77 less than in 1937. The birth-rate is still greater than the death-rate and hence, as in previous years, the decline must be due to emigration from the district. Some families have gone to small-holdings in various parts of the county while others have obtained work in other more prosperous centres, chiefly the Midlands. Many of the younger people have taken courses at the Training Centres and from there have secured employment in districts other than ours.

There appears to be no hope of expansion of the present existing industries in our area and, as I have mentioned in a previous report, our best hope of regaining our lost population is to attract new industries.

Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year.

BIRTH RATE.

		Total	Males	Females
Live Births	{ Legitimate	129	77	52
	{ Illegitimate	5	3	2
		<hr/> 134	<hr/> 80	<hr/> 54

Giving a birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population per annum of 16·0.

1937 16·3 1936 15·93 1935 17·04 1934 16·14

Rate for the County of Monmouthshire (1938)— 16·1

Rate for England and Wales 1938 — — 15·1

		Total	Males	Females
Still-births	{ Legitimate	4	2	2
	{ Illegitimate	0	0	0
		<hr/> 4	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 2

This gives a rate per 1,000 (live and still-births) of 28·9 or a rate of ·48 per thousand of the population.

1937 54·8 1936 21·13 1935 44·6 1934 70·0

DEATH RATE.

	Total	Males	Females
Deaths from all causes	114	63	51

This gives an annual death rate of 13·59 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.

1937 10·9 1936 10·54 1935 11·1 1934 12·16

Rate for the County (1938) — — 12·1

Rate for England and Wales (1938)— — 11·6

MATERNAL DEATH RATE.

Deaths from :—

Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	0
Other Puerperal causes	—	—	1
			<hr/>
			1

Rates of :—

	Puerperal Sepsis	other Puerperal causes	Total
per 1,000 live births	0	7.46	7.46
per 1,000 total births	0	7.24	7.24

INFANT MORTALITY.

Ages at Death of Children under One Year,

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 week —	1	0	1
1 — 2 weeks —	1	0	1
2 — 3 weeks —	0	0	0
3 — 4 weeks —	0	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total under one month	2	0	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
1 — 3 months —	3	2	5
3 — 6 „ —	0	1	1
6 — 9 „ —	1	0	1
9 — 12 „ —	0	1	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total under one year	6	4	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Ward Distribution of Deaths of Children under One Year.

	Males	Females	Total
Maescwmmmer —	0	0	0
Bedwas —	1	2	3
Tre-Thomas —	3	1	4
Machen —	2	1	3

This gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 74.6 per thousand live births,

Rate for the County (1938)	—	—	55·8
Rate for England and Wales (1938)	—	—	53·0

All the Infant Deaths were of legitimate children.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	—	—	11
„ „ Measles „	—	—	Nil
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	—	—	2
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	—	—	Nil

Causes of Death for 1938 were :—

			Males	Females
Other Liver Diseases	—	—	—	1
Other Digestive Diseases	—	—	2	—
Nephritis	—	—	—	1
Other Puerperal Diseases	—	—	—	1
Premature Birth	—	—	3	—
Senility	—	—	3	1
Other Violence	—	—	5	—
Other Defined Diseases	—	—	5	10
Diabetes	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	—	—	3	3
Heart Disease	—	—	15	13
Aneurysm	—	—	3	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	—	—	4	2
Bronchitis	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	6	4
Peptic Ulcer	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	2
Influenza	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	5	7
Cancer	—	—	6	5
Total			63	51

SECTION B.

General Provisions of the Health Service.

1. The Medical Officer (part time).
2. The Sanitary Inspector (whole time).

Professional Nursing in the Home.

- (a) There are three fully trained nurses, engaged by local Nursing Associations, to provide professional nursing in the Home. One nurse serves the Machen Ward, one the Bedwas and Tre-Thomas Wards and the other the Maesycwmmwr Ward. All Associations are supported by voluntary Contributions.
- (b) For Infectious cases — none.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin is provided by the Council for cases nursed in their homes.

Laboratory Facilities.

These are provided by the County Council.

Hospitals.

There are no Hospitals subsidised by the Local Authority. Infectious Cases that cannot be satisfactorily isolated in their own homes are sent, by arrangement, to the Alltelyn Hospital, Newport, or to the Isolation Hospitals of Gellygaer Council or Bedwellty Council.

During the year 1 case was sent to Newport and 2 to Bedwellty.

The isolation of Smallpox is in the hands of the County Council and Hospitals are provided at Llanfoist, Abergavenny, and The Beeches, Pontypool.

Tuberculosis patients are sent to the Tuberculosis Officer at the Tre-Thomas and Fleur-de-Lys clinics where he attends monthly, or to the Institute, Pontllanfraith, where he attends twice weekly. Cases needing sanatorium treatment are sent to the various sanatoria in Wales.

Hospitals available for general purposes are ;— The Royal Infirmary, Cardiff, and the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport.

The Caerphilly Miners' Hospital is maintained by the miners and the unemployed ; the men and their dependants are admitted there.

Aberbargoed Hospital also receives workers living in the upper part of the area.

The Public Assistance Hospitals at Tredegar, Caerleon and Pontypool receive cases from the district.

There are no institutions provided for maternity cases, married or unmarried, but complicated obstetric cases are received at Glossop Terrace, Cardiff, and at the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are provided by the County Council at Tre-Thomas for the lower part of the area and at Fleur-de-Lys for the Maesycwmmer Ward.

The Clinic for Venereal Diseases is held at the Royal Gwent Hospital, Newport.

Midwives.

Under the powers given them by the Midwives Act 1936, the County Council employs one salaried midwife to each ward. There are also two independent midwives practising in the Tre-Thomas and Bedwas wards.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Council provides an ambulance free of charge to the inhabitants of the district ; the collieries have their own ambulance for the removal of accident cases from pit to home or hospital. Cases of infectious diseases are removed in the ambulance of the hospital to which they are sent

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	—	—	—	45
---	---	---	---	----

(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	—	—	—	90
--	---	---	---	----

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub head (1) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.	—	—	—	Nil.
---	---	---	---	------

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—	—	—	Nil.
--	---	---	---	------

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation—	—	—	—	2
---	---	---	---	---

(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	—	—	—	45
---	---	---	---	----

2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	—	—	—	14
---	---	---	---	----

3 —Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	—	—	—	Nil.
---	---	---	---	------

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—	—	—	Nil.
---	---	---	---	------

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice :—

(a) By Owners — — — Nil,

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owner — — — Nil.

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied — — — 31

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice 31

(a) By owners — — — 31

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners — — — Nil.

(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936. — — — Nil.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made — 2

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders — 25

(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936. — — — Nil.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made — — — Nil.

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit. — — Nil.

4.—Housing Act, 1936. - Part IV. - Overcrowding.

[a]—[1] Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of year	} Figures not available
[2] Number of families dwelling therein.	
[3] Number of persons dwelling therein.	
[b] — Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year. — —	2
[c]—[1] Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year. —	Nil.
[2] Number of cases concerned in such cases. — — —	Nil.
(d) — Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding. —	Nil.
(e) — Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report. —	Nil.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and control over Infectious and other Diseases

NOTIFICATIONS.— A comparison of the rates per thousand of the population received for the year is as follows :—

		England and Wales	Bedwas & Machen Urban District
Smallpox	—	0	0
Scarlet Fever	—	2·41	3·7
Diphtheria	—	1·58	0·12
Enteric Fever	—	0·03	0
Erysipelas	—	0·40	0·24
Pneumonia	—	1·10	2·38

Deaths from Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) for the year may be compared from the following rates (per thousand of the population) :—

		England and Wales	Bedwas & Machen Urban District
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever		0	0
Smallpox	—	0	0
Measles	—	0·04	0
Scarlet Fever	—	0·01	0
Whooping Cough		0·03	0·23
Diphtheria	—	0·07	0
Influenza	—	0·11	0·11

Scarlet Fever. This disease, of which 31 cases were notified, was more prevalent in the district than it had been for the two preceding years. All cases were, however, of a very mild type and caused no deaths. None of the antitoxin, which is provided for severe cases, was used during the year. One case was isolated at hospital owing to difficulties at the home.

Pneumonia.

20 cases were notified, giving the high incidence rate of 2.38 per thousand of the population. This compares unfavourably with the rate of 1.10 for England & Wales. 10 deaths occurred from this disease to give the very high case mortality rate of 50%.

The ward distribution of the deaths from Pneumonia is as follows :—

Maesycwmmmer	Nil.	Bedwas	4
Tre-Thomas	5	Machen	1

Of the deaths, 6 were of males and 4 of females.

This year again, 90% of the deaths were in the Bedwas and Tre-Thomas wards

It is to be hoped that this high rate will be greatly reduced by the new specific, M & B 693, which has come into general use within the past few months and which has given such excellent results.

Diphtheria.

Only 1 case was notified during the year : the child had not been previously immunized

Immunization was again carried out at the schools by the staff of the School Medical Officer and the response was good. Most of the inhabitants of the district realise how much immunization has done to practically wipe this disease out of the district and they appear only too anxious to have their children done.

**Puerperal
Pyrexia**

1 case was notified.

The County Council provides "Streptocide" for use in cases of puerperal pyrexia or fever. Cases in our district are so rare that little of it has been used but it is of inestimable value when cases do arise.

Again I must pay tribute to the midwives and medical practitioners of the district for the long period we have enjoyed during which the incidence of "Childbirth Fever" has been negligible.

Erysipelas. 2 cases of a mild type were notified.

Cancer. This disease was responsible for 11 deaths during 1938.

The organs affected were :—

Stomach	6.	Prostate	1
Rectum	1	Uterus	1
Lungs	1	Eye	1

It is estimated that 50% of deaths from cancer are avoidable if the disease is diagnosed and treated at an early stage. With this end in view Local Authorities are empowered by the Cancer Act, 1939, (which will shortly come into force) to set up clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer. The equipment and personnel of such clinics will, of course, be far too expensive for each small local authority to have one of its own. What will probably happen is that all areas will be regionalised and a fully equipped clinic will be set up for each region.

This Act, if taken up and pushed forward by every local authority should prove to be an immense advance in preventive medicine.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases			Vision impaired	Vision unim- paired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Noti- fied	Treated					
	At Home	In Hos- pital				
0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Incidence of Notifiable Diseases during the years 1934-1938. (Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Pneumonia).

Year	Total	Removed to Hospital	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Pneu- monia
1934	123	10	52	27	32
1935	101	21	39	28	23
1936	41	3	19	4	13
1937	32	5	15	2	12
1938	52	1	31	1	20

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1938.

Age Period	New Cases				Mortality			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1								
5								
10		1	1					
15		3				2		
20	1	1		1				
25	2	4				2		
35	1	2		1	1	2		
45					1	1		
55	1				2			
65 & up	1				1			
Totals	6	11	1	2	5	7	0	0

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)
during the year 1938.

Diseases.	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	31	1	Nil
Diphtheria	1	Nil	Nil
Pneumonia	20	Nil	10
Erysipelas	2	Nil	Nil
Bacillary Dysentery	1	1	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	Nil
Total	56	3	10

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE
Age Incidence for the year 1938.

Age Period	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 up	Total
Scarlet Fever		1		3	1	13	9	3		1			31
Diphtheria						1							1
Pneumonia	1	1			1	3	2		5	2	5		20
Erysipelas											1	1	2
Puer'al Pyrexia									1				1
Bacillary Dysentery								1					1
Total	1	2	0	3	2	17	11	4	6	3	6	1	56

WARD DISTRIBUTION.
For the year 1938.

Disease	Maesy- cwmmer	Bedwas	Tre- Thomas	Machen	Total
Scarlet Fever	2	10	12	7	31
Diphtheria	0	0	0	1	1
Pneumonia	1	6	10	3	20
Erysipelas	0	1	1	0	2
Bacillary Dysentery	0	1	0	0	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	0	0	0	1
Total	4	18	23	11	56

**Vital Statistics for Bedwas & Machen Urban District
for the Years 1934 — 1938.**

Year	Population to estimated to middle of year	Births		Nett deaths belonging to District.			
		Numbers	Rate	Under 1 year		At all ages.	
				Number	Rate per 1000 births	Number.	Rate.
1934	8,794	143	16.1	11	76.2	122	12.16
1935	8,804	150	17.1	10	67.1	98	11.1
1936	8,724	139	15.9	6	43.2	92	10.54
1937	8,462	138	16.3	12	86.9	92	10.9
1938	8,385	134	16.0	10	74.6	114	13.59

New Cases and Mortality 1929 - 1938.

New Cases.				Mortality.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1929	12	22	34	2	9	11
1930	13	16	29	5	2	7
1931	14	15	29	4	8	12
1932	7	16	23	5	7	12
1933	17	11	28	2	5	7
1934	6	3	9	6	4	10
1935	12	9	21	4	3	7
1936	4	15	19	7	2	9
1937	5	3	8	6	9	15
1938	7	13	20	5	7	12

TUBERCULOSIS.

WARD DISTRIBUTION during 1938.

Ward	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Maesyewmmer	1				2	1		
Bedwas	2	2	1		1	2		
Tre-Thomas	2	7		2	1	2		
Machen		3			1	2		

Of the 10 deaths from tuberculosis, 2 had not been previously notified ; the ratio of non-notified deaths to notified deaths being as 1 is to 4. The practitioners concerned gave satisfactory explanations for their failure to notify.

Of the new cases, 55% reside in Tre-Thomas and 25% in Bedwas. Thus the greatest incidence of tuberculosis is found in the ward which contains the greatest number of modern houses and the least number of old and insanitary dwellings.

The figures in our area, although large in proportion to the population, are so small that false conclusions are apt to be drawn from them but it very definitely appears to me that the main causes of tuberculosis are firstly, familial tendency towards the disease and, secondly, poverty. Tre-Thomas contains more unemployed than any of the other wards and it bears the worst record as regards diseases whose virulence depends on the nutritional condition of the person attacked ; e.g. tuberculosis, pneumonia, and Infant Mortality. It may be true that Unemployment and Public Assistance allowances are adequate if spent only on the necessities of life but unfortunately some of the luxuries are so difficult to resist that the family budget is balanced only by saving on the necessities. There are many houses containing large families of children in which fresh milk is not known and in which butter and eggs appear on the menu all too infrequently. What chance have children, who have been reared on a diet containing the minimum of vitamins, fats and proteins, to withstand the repeated and virulent attacks of the tubercle bacillus? Big strides have been

made in housing, sanitation, Welfare clinics, school clinics, dental clinics etc. whereby it is made more difficult for infectious diseases to thrive and spread ; but the core of the matter - the building up of the body of the child by adequate and rational feeding - has been left practically untouched. As has been shown with diphtheria, sanitary improvements made little difference to the incidence of the disease, but once the child itself had been immunized and so could withstand the onslaughts of the bacillus then the incidence fell in a startling fashion. So with tuberculosis, protect the child from risk of infection by all means, but also (and to my mind, what is far more important) so build up the constitution of the child that even when exposed to infection it will not fall a victim to the disease.

In conclusion, may I express my appreciation of the continued and willing support of the Council and the valuable services rendered throughout the year by your Sanitary Inspector and his clerk.

I am

Mrs. Graham and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CECIL E. P. DAVIES.

Medical Officer of Health.

THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTOR.

SECTION C.
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

SECTION E,
Inspection and Supervision of Food.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

MRS. GRAHAM AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my report for the year ended 31st December, 1938.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE YEAR.

WATER.

The district is supplied by the Rhymney Valley Water Board ; the supply is ample and of good quality.

DRAINAGE.

There are still ten pail closets within the area which are cleansed by the occupiers

The Rhymney River and its confluent are free from pollution as far as this area is concerned.

SCHOOLS.

There are four mixed Elementary Schools in the district, The sanitary condition and water supply are satisfactory.

RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911-1928.

There is no Rag Flock manufactured, used or sold in the district,

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT,

All work under this Act is administered by the County Council.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

National Rat Week, 1938.

Rat week was held from November 6th to the 12th as instructed.

A man was employed at the refuse tip and elsewhere, 3,000 baits were laid with satisfactory results. During the year fewer complaints of rats were received. At the Co-operative Society, Ltd., Abattoir, Maesycwmmmer, special attention was given with good results.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Eradication of bed-bugs in council houses is carried out by the surveyor and his staff. Thirteen council houses were disinfested during the year, Occupiers and owners of 24 privately owned houses were supplied with materials for disinfestation,

Help and advice were given and Flypic, Zaldecide, Disinfectant Powder and Izal were supplied for the purpose.

Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses — — — Nil.

Measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent re-infestation after cleansing, Nil.

SWIMMING BATHS.

There is one privately owned swimming bath in the Maesycwmmmer Ward which is open to the public. The satisfactory condition of the water is ensured by the use of a Filtration Plant manufactured and installed by the Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., London and Reading.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are four slaughter houses in regular use, three are visited at irregular intervals and the other owned by the Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., is visited at regular times from Monday to Friday inclusive. Butchers' shops are also visited at irregular intervals.

There are no arrangements for the ante-mortem inspection of animals slaughtered for human consumption. As to the post-mortem inspection of animals, details are given in the following table.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned,

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Calves
Number killed	2,261	432	15,882	5,238	1,111
Number inspected	1,666	324	11,911	3,928	834
All diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcases condemned	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	213	125	649	173	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	12.78	38.88	5.45	4.40	0.72
Tuberculosis only Whole carcases condemned	7	15	Nil	4	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	98	75	Nil	247	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	6.31	27.77	Nil	6.89	.1

Meat and other Foods Condemned during the year 1938.

Fish	—	—	—	42 tins
Meat	—	—	—	15,741 lbs.
Bottled and Tinned Foods	—	—	—	39
Bacon	—	—	—	28 lbs.
Offal, etc.	—	—	—	15,912 lbs.
Cooked Meat	—	—	—	9 tins
Fruit	—	—	—	16 tins
Other commodities	—	—	—	11 tins

Milk and Dairies Order 1926.

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops are visited and utensils inspected both on the premises and in the street at irregular intervals and advice given as to sterilisation of of utensils and straining of milk.

Thirteen samples were taken during the year for examination by the County Pathologist.

Of the thirteen samples, five gave satisfactory results whilst eight were not up to the standard required. Each of the purveyors from whom samples were taken was informed of the County Pathologist's remarks and in the cases of those whose samples were not up to the required standard both purveyors and producers were told that better results would be expected on the taking of further samples.

Legislation In Force (Local Acts. Bye Lsws. etc).

Regulations in force in the area :—

1. (a) Local Act :- Bedwas and Machen Urban District Council Act, 1917.
- (b) Adoptive Acts :- Part III Public Health (Amendment Act), 1890.

2. Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1890,
3. Section 197. Public Health Act, 1936.

Bye-Laws—1. New Streets and Buildings.

2. Nuisances.
3. Removal of House Refuse.
4. Slaughterhouses.

SCAVENGING.

The collection of house refuse is carried out by direct labour by the Surveyor and his staff throughout the area, with the exception of the Gellihaf District of the Maesy-cwmmer Ward which is carried out by contract in a satisfactory manner.

HOUSING.

Housing Act, 1936.

Of the 39 houses represented for demolition under the above Act, five houses were re-modelled to plans and specifications approved by the Council ; undertakings were given not to re-let four others ; thirty houses were demolished and thirty houses were built by the Local Authority re-housing 125 persons.

Two back-to-back houses were converted into through houses, one is to be demolished, leaving nine back-to-back houses within the area.

Two new cases of overcrowding were discovered and abated during the year. The mobility of this class of persons makes it impossible to keep an accurate record of overcrowding until a further complete survey is made of the District.

FACTORIES ACT 1937.

I. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health including Inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector.

Premises, (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power — —	Nil	Nil	Nil
Factories without mechanical power — —	40	Nil	Nil
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises). — —	25	Nil	Nil
Total	65	Nil	Nil

2. - Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

	Number of Defects.			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Premises.				
(1)				(5)
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding (S. 2) ... ..	..	..	..	..
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ... ..	...	...	...	..
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Sanitary Conveniences { insufficient (S. 7) { unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes				...
Other offences :- (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.) and re-enacted in the Third schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).	...	...	...	...
Total	Nil.	Nil	Nil.	Nil.

Outwork in Unwholesome Premises.

(Section 108 of Act of 1901 ; Section III of the Act of 1937).

Nature of Work. (1)	Instances (2)	Notices Served (3)	Prosecut- ions (4)
Wearing Apparel :—			
Making, etc.			
Cleaning and washing			
Household linen			
Lace, lace curtains and nets			
Curtain and Furniture hangings			
Furniture and upholstery			
Electro-plate			
File making			
Brass and brass articles			
Fur pulling			
Cables and chains			
Anchors and grapnels			
Cart gear			
Locks, latches and keys			
Umbrellas, etc.			
Artificial flowers			
Nets, other than wire nets			
Tents			
Sacks			
Racquets and Tennis balls			
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags			
Brush making			
Pea picking			
Feather sorting			
Carding, etc., of buttons etc.			
Stuffed toys			
Basket making			
Chocolates and sweetmeats			
Cosaques, Christmas crackers. Christmas stockings, etc.			
Textile weaving			
Lampshades			
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil

The following is a summary of the work done:—

Routine Inspection, Visits and Revisits	—	787
Nuisances abated without service of notice	—	216
Houses inspected for Housing Act (Overcrowding) 1936	25	
Overcrowding abated	— — —	2
Preliminary notices served and letters written		79
Statutory notices served by authority	—	3
House drainage improved and ventilated	—	3
Houses or parts of houses cemented	—	5
Infectious cases notified	— — —	76
Removals to Hospital	— — —	3
Houses disinfected and disinfectants given	—	97
Houses cleansed and fumigated	— —	13
Paved areas repaired	— — —	10
Broken Closet Pans replaced	— —	15
Flush tanks replaced and renewed	— —	38
Houses put into a reasonable state of repair	—	28
Houses supplied with water	— —	3
Accumulations of refuse removed	— —	9
Choked Drains cleared	— — —	10
Representations under the Housing Act, 1936, Section II	2	
Milk samples taken	— — —	13
Water Samples taken	— — —	8
Shutes repaired	— — —	30
Houses built :—		
(a) By Local Authority	— —	30
(b) By Private Enterprise	— —	3
Cowsheds remodelled	— — —	2
Houses demolished	— — —	25

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS JONES,

Sanitary Inspector.



